Gen. Scott, bar accepted the appointment tendered to him of Brigndier General.

PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS. Paymasters are on their way here to pay every regement in the service on June 30, which has not been paid up to that time. On the 31st, and every two months thereafter, payments will be regular in every case where the pay-rolls are

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND STAFF IN VIRGINIA. Gen. McClellan and staff spent the day on the other side of the river, and had not returned at a late hour this evening.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The General Court-Martial now sitting on the case of the 79th mutiaeers will try volunteers only. Another for the trial of regulars is composed of the following officers of the regular army:

Lieut. Col. H Day, 2d Infantry; Maj. J. N. Palmer, 2d Cavalry; Capt. D. Davidson, 2d Infantry; Capt. Laye Beall, 2d Infantry; Capt. J. F. Harrison, 2d Cavalry; Ist Lieut. R. F. Hunter, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. R. F. Hunter, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. T. H. McCormick, 1st Cavalry; 2d Lieut. W. S. Worth, 8th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Shelden Sturgeon, 1st Infantry; 2d Lieut. J. E. Dimmick, 6th Infantry, 1st Lieut. J. McMillan, 2d Infantry, is Judge Advocate.

JUDGE DICKEY'S ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Capt. Averill, Aid to Gen. Porter, has been oilered the Lieut.-Colonelcy in Judge Dickey's Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, of which 24 companies are already offered.

THE TRIAL OF THE 79TH MUTINEERS. The trial of the 79th mutineers has been post-

posed till Thursday. Nothing was done to-day. QUARREL BETWEEN SICKLES AND PAIRMAN. The Hall of the War Office was to-day the acene of an altercation between Messrs, Sickles and Pairman, from whom the former had taken away the command of a regiment in the Excelgior brigade. Mr. Fairman, representing that he tead raised 700 or 800 men, to-day procured the acceptance of a regiment, which he showed Sickles, whom he met in the Hall. In the course of an angry conversation the paper was tore. Fairman was obtaining a fresh copy from the Assistant Secretary of War, when Sieldes appeared. The matter was laid aside for further consideration. Subsequently more hot words passed between the parties, and there was a movement as if to draw a pistol on the part

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ORDER RESPECTING THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The following is the text of Gen. McClellan's salutary order read to the mutinous 79th Regi- measures for the prosecution of hostilities. The atmeat, with a force of cavalry, infantry, and tacks on members of the Administration are regarded artillery at hand to enforce it. Some inaccuraciss of phraseology crept into it, as written for allons, THE TRIBUNE from memory, and, in justice to its author, we give it in full:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOBLE. }
VASBURGEDS, ARE, U. 1991.
SPECIAL ORDER, No. 27.—The General commanding this Division learns with the utmost pain that decided heatberdination, if not open mutiny, has been deplayed by a large portion of the 7.9th Regiment of the Value of the Commanding the Commanding Commanding the Commanding Comman New-York Volunteers. The General Communities uses not desire, at this time, to enter into any statement of the alleged grievances of this regiment, further than to say that we has examined one them, and ther then to say that we has examined note them, and make that they are hivelens and unfounded. This conduct is dispraceful in the extreme, both as soldiers and intense, to all concerned in it. Those who have participated in this shameful affair have utterly dispraced necesselves: they are unworthy of the sympathy of here feilow-solliers, and, in acting such a past at a time we are the services of every true man are required by the extitud, they have rendered themselves inhibe to the amplet in that motives of the pascal cowardice are controlled their conduct.

This regiment has chosen to make the issue, and the Commanding-General is prepared to meet it. The reg-

This regiment has closen to make the issue, and the communities. General is prepared to next it. The regiment is ordered to return at once to its duty. All members of the regiment, whether officers or privates, who do not, forthwith, on this order being read to them, return to duty, will be required to lay down their arms, and will be placed in arrest; and refusing so to do, they will be fined open; of those who obey the orders, and return to their duty, the mulinous ringlanders will alone be purished.

The regiment will be deservived of its colors, which

lenders will alone be purished.

The regiment will be deprived of its colors, which will not be returned to it until its members have shown as a rear conduct in camp that they have learned the best many of soldiers—chediance, and have proved on

A copy of this order, with the names of the officers and men implicated, will be sent to the Governor of New-York, to be filed among the State archives. GNO. B. McCLEMAN. Major General Comma, disp.

THE BURNING OF HAMPION.

Army officers who have long been acquainted with Gen Magrader believe that the burning of Hampton was ordered by him in a drunken Trolle. He was always a hard drinker, and the taste has grown upon him since he became a

The attempt to attribute the Rebels' desecration of the Episcopal Church at Centreville to the National troops has reminded officers that one of the Fairfax churches was found, on the entrance of our corps, to have evidently been used for barracks. The floor was knee-deep in straw, and there were abundant signs of occupation by soldiers.

To the Ameriated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861. SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS FOR A FOREIGN MARKET. The following letters are fair specimens of those found in a recently intercepted mail bag, the first being

"Charleston, Aug. 3, 1861.

"Dear Felix: On politics I will not say much. The last important affair is still too fresh not to be in good spirits about it. Moreover, I alone know pretty well what is unknown to the public. I write, for instance, the commercial reports of the English Consul

For his Government at home.

I can assure you I can see daylight, and we will soon have full smeshire. I have read it used is private soon have full smeline. I have read truscell's private letter about the battle, and he completely disposes of the Yarkees. Lord Lyone's last good saying was that he would say to Seward (a vile snake), if you will not admit that the Southerners mave belligerent rights, you now admit they are a belligerent power.

"You may rest assured that the South will be independent, and soon become greater than the North, for the content of the North, because the

serie wealth is here, and not at the North; because the soil here produces everything that is necessary, and moreover, yields immense values in cotton, tobacco,

"In the products of the earth, the South is the greatest country. I tope Hamburg will soon give us direct steam navigation. In January we expect to be in full buriness, or England will and must break the blockade. I have will later information, which still more confirms me in the belief that England and weapon will soon acknowledge us.

store confirms the knowledge us. Another letter in the same mail bag is as follows:

"Charleston, Aug. 6, 1861.
"My DEAR JOHN: The Lincoln Government has stopped the mails, and I avail myself of our good triend Robert Muirfand John Paul, going over, which they have to do by a very circuitous route, to reach the steamer Africa at New-York, by the time she leaves for Liverpool, on the blab lust.

After speaking of private affairs, the writer continues: We are in the midst of a war, but our streets are quict. We have gained a great victory over the Yankee army in Virginia. The movements of our army are secret, but we will probably have startling

I am sore that the 'intelligent people of Europe must long ere this have seen the vast superiority of Southern men and principles. I hope that you have read the message of the Northern President, Lincoln, and then that of our President, Jederson Davis.
What a contrast! We have a well-organized government, with a good Constitution. The Northern Government is a total wreck-infatuated, lawless, barbarons. Our harber is still blockeded, and of course we have a scarcity of such articles as hay, butter, coffee, i.e. ste, but not with banking, we have plenty of see, tea. etc., but, notwithstanding, we have plenty of the staff of life.

"The crops of cotton, rice and corn are most abuniant, for in a country where slave labor is employed the cultivation of the land goes on uninterrupteely during war. It is not so in the Northern States. They

are in a desperately bad condition. They have no market for their produce, their manufactories are all stop-Ret for their produce, their manufactories are all stopped, they have no cotton to work upon, and if they had, the only market for their fabrics was the South, who by a la, h tariff were obliged to take their goods at their own prices. In fact their business is completely paralyzed, and I fully expect to see a revolution there very soon. Their Government must have drawn upon it the contempt and disgust of all the enlightened powers of Europe. I wish I could send you, now and then, some of our papers, but there is no present chance of doing so.

of doing so. Your affectionate brother ALEXANDER GORDON."

SOLDIERS' LETTERS. Soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encompments instead of at the Post-Office. Packages containing them are sent there in charge of responsible persons-hence the importance of their distant correspondents being particular in designating the name and company of regiments.

The Post-Office Department in advertising for proposals for mail-locks, reserved the power to reject all the locks offered. It is understood the number of novel and meritorious locks for other purposes than the mail offered under the advertisement was unusually large, but that from considerations of economy and security the Department will readopt the use of its own lock, the clain-shell padlock, of which it owns the patent, and which, with certain modifications, making a new key necessary, is, all things considered, be lieved to be the best mail-lock yet produced.

PAYMASTERS. Capt. H. C. Pratt of the 2d Artillery, of Masso chasetts, has been appointed paymaster in the army, and W. C. Hanna and S. C. Stevenson of Indiana have been appointed additional paymesters.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMER BALTIMORE. The fears for the safety of the steamer Baltimore the employ of the Government, are relieved-that vessel baving been detained at Fortress Mouroe by a

CAPT, DALLAS REAPPOINTED. The case of Capt. A. G. Dallas, of the 12th Infantry, has been examined into, and it having been shown that his rejection by the Senate was through a misupprehension of the facts, the President has directed his

Sanuel A. Wainwright Las also been appointed Captain of the 13th Infantry by the President. ANOTHER ERIGADIER.

Gen. James Shields of California has been appoint ed Brigadier-General of volunteers. PATRIDTIC RESPONSE. The War Department has received from the Governors addressed in the late general order, the most en-

meiastic and patriotic responses to the call for additional troops. As it is known, the Cabinet are a suit on the

have as intended to thwart its policy of effective oper-

Official information has been received here that the vessel from the South, with Confederate ship papers, only entered Newport, R. I., under stress of weather, and that on the person of a French passenger was found a letter authorizing bin to purchase blackets, coffee, iron, &c. It is supposed his intention was to ship these articles to some port in North Carolina either in a French or English vessel, as it is claimed that foreigners may rightfully take advantage of an in-

THE RECENT BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK. MISSOURI.

> THE CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT. MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Letters from the battle-field of Wilson's Creek says the Confederates were surprised by 10,000 men on each side of Camp Churchill.

Col. Parrott's Texas Regiment was badly out up. After six hours conflict, Gen. Sigel was routed, and reached Springfield with a dozen men. Confederate loss, killed 800; wounded, 1,000. Six common and several hundred stand of arms were captured.

The report has been officially confirmed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS, ETC Boston, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The order from the War Department to basten troops to the seat of war is being actively responded to, and it is probable that five new regiments will leave Massachusetts during the present week.

New-Hampshire will shortly send forward three reg iments and a battery of artillary.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF

WAR. The New-Jersey troops have orders to leave to-

morrow morning, at 3 o'clock, whether the companies are full or not, or equipped or not. It preduces no little excitonent. The State authorities are very active. Ten companies are partially filled, and are here, and others are coming.

ARREST OF PIERCE BUTLER.

Principal Principal Monday, Aug. 12 1981.
Prince Butler was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, by order of Secretary Cameron. He was taken to New-York this evening, on roote for The arrest of Pierce Butler was followed by the

arrests of Wm, B. Reed, late Minister to China; George M. Wharton, late United States District-Attorney; Charles Brown, ex-Collector of the port, and David Salarasu.

It is stated that Butler's arrest was caused by inter epted letters, giving information to the enemy.

A number of Colonels of the various unorganized egiments not Col. Hifer, the Secretary of State, this evening, and reported the numbers and conditions

Companies sufficient for four regiments are able to march immediately and others will rapidly follow, according to orders. There are at least 15,600 available troops in Philadelphia.

Gen. Pleasanten will in good season issue an order calling his home guards together.

Col. Owen's Irish Regiment, Col. Chantry's Regiment, and a regiment of cavalry are among those ready for an emergency. Military enthusiasm is increasing.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18, 1861. The Handsburo' (Miss.) Democrat says that Horn Island, on Pascagoula Bay, is being fortified: that batteries are being erected on Cat Island, and that there is a blockading vessel off Ship Island. The Memphis Appeal of the 17th inst. says that the

prize-boat Equality, reported captured by Capt. Irwin, at Cairo, was, to-day, banded over to the military authorities at New-Madrid. The Federal gan boat continued pursuit to within three miles of New-Madrid. The steamer Chency and seven prisoners are also reported captured.

The Laureville Courier this morning learns that a committee of citizens from Harrison County waited on the owner of the Covington and Lexington railroad, and informed him that if shipments of merchandise were not stopped the road would be destroyed. The owner promised to obey, and six cannon and thirteen car loads of small arms were returned to Covington.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861. The Charleston Courier mys the Lafayette Armory in North Carolina wants 25,000 rifle stocks.

The Shreen port Gazette says Texas letters state that McCulloch can have 10,000 mounted men in ten days if he wants them. The Texas Ranger records great bavoc of the ball

worm on the cotton crop in the vicinity of Brenham. The Indianala Courser says that sait enough can be gathered on the Texas coast marshes to supply the

whole Southern Confederacy.

The Houston Telegraph than that Texas has made

wheat com enough this year for two years; enough wool to clothe half the Confederacy, and shall make 500,000 bales of cotton.

The Attackapes Register says the sugar crop is bet ter than ever before.

The Charleston Courser asks the Confederate Commissariat to recognize efficially and practically rice and corn for making brend. It also arges the establishment of a locomotive factory. The same paper says the Confederate Congress, in secret session, approprinted \$1,000,000 for supplying clothing, subsistence, arms and ammunitions to the Missouri troops, subject to the discretion of President Davis.

MICHIGAN TROOPS.

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 19, 1851. Five regiments of Infantry under State authority, and two independent regiments, which have been ac-

cepted by the War Department, are partially filled up and officered, and the men are in enup in different parts of the State. None of these regiments have been unif rmed as yet, but it is understood all available men in camp will be moved forward during the week, under the recent order of the War Depart-

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th inst., when the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech as follows:

My Lords and Gentiemen.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assignity with which you have applied to the zeal and assignity with which you have applied.

for the zeal and assidate with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session of Parliament new brought to a close. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the prace of Europe. The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of that periodical in one measurely The progress of events in trait has led to the under of the greater part of that perinsula in one monsculy under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has throughout abstained from my active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wish as to these affairs is that they may be settled in the manner best suited to the welfare and

settled in the manner best sented to the withire and happiness of the Italian people.

The dissensions which most some months ago in the Usited States of North America have, infortunately, usecuted the haracter of open war. Her Majesty, deep-tly lamenting this calcultions result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to preserve a strict neutrality between the contenting parties.

measures reoried for the restoration of order and tran-quality in Syris, in virtue of Conventions between her Singesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Salian, having accomplished their purpose, the European troops which, in paramance of these Conven-Emopeon troops which in pursuance of these Convertions, were for a time stationed in Syris to cooperate with the troops and antacrities of the Sulkan have been withernway and her Enjecty trasts that the arrangements which have been made for the adaptoistration of the cistricts which had been disturbed will heave forward secure their internal transpillity.

Her Majerty has seen with satisfaction the rapid ingrovement in the internal condition of her first Lodian territories, and the progress which has been made toward equalizing the revenue and expenditure of that part of her empire.

Gentleman of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgements for the liberal suppless which you have grasted for the service of the present year; and her Majesty has reen with satisfaction that, after

you have grasted for the service or the present year; and her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that, after amply providing for the wants of the public service, you have been able to make a sensible dimination in the taxes levied upon her people.

Me Lores and Genetics on,
Her Majesty commands us to express to you the deep gratification with which she has witnessed the spirit of devoted patriotism which continues to animate her solunteer forces; and the admiration with which has been continued to the continues to animate her solunteer forces; and the admiration with

pline and military efficiency.

Her his cay has given her could assent to the act for completion the number of the members of the House of Common by allotting the forietted scale of

Her hisposts trusts that the act for improving the laws relating to bankrupter and Lastenay will be productive of important advantage to the trade and commerce of her subjects.

Her Majorty has given her ready assent to acts for conscilating and assimilating the criminal law of England and Ireland, and for promoting the revision

Her Majesty has given her ascent to important acts which she trusts will have the effect of opening more largely employment in the public service to the Euro-pean and native inhabitants of fields, of improving the means of legislation, of furthering the code of justice, and of promoting the contemment and well-being of all chases of her Mujesty's Indian subjects.

Her Majerty has assented with pleasure to the act for the improvement of harbors on the coast of the United Kingdom, and for relieving merchant shapping from passing tolls, and also to the act for improving the administration of the law relating to the relief and e removal of the poor. Her Mulesty trusts that the not for rendering more

ther singerty trusts that the act for rendering more will assist agricultural improvements in many parts of the United Kingman.

Her Majesty has gladly given her meets to many other majesty has gladly given her meets to many

er measures of public usefulness, the results of injetention of the law, the continuance of this happy On returning to your respective counties, you will

ctill have important public duties to perform, and her Majorty fervently prays that the obesing or Almie by God may attend your exertion, and may guide them to the attniument of the objects of her Majorty's con-stant solication—the welface and happiness of her

THE BLOCKADE.

In the House of Commons, August 6, the last day of the session, Mr. Wyld asked whether Her Majesty's Government had received any communication from the President of the United States, or from the British Embassader at Washington, that it was the intention of the Gevernment of the United States to station vessels off the ports of the Southern States of America to collect and levy duties upon foreign merchanches. Lord Palmerston said the Federal Congress had passed a lew empowering the President, if he should think it to station vessels at communication in the

think fit, to station vessels of certain ports in the Southern States for the purpose of collecting Customs duties. Such a proceeding would, of course, if adopted. Southern state for the prevention of the blockade, because a port could not be effectually blockaded and ships prevented from entering it, while at the same time Cus-toms dues were levied on their cargoes as if they had

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

"Washington, Aug. 10, 1861. \
"Washington, Aug. 10, 1861. \
"All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the State of New-York, will take notice of, and conform promptly to, the general order this day directed to the Governor of the State of New-York, which is as follows:
"To the General or the State of New York,"

To the Generalar of the State of New York :
" By direction of the President of the United States you are organity requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded, immediately to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by accostances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are

armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not.

"The officers of each regimental organization that
may not be full shall leave recruing officers at their several rendervous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest "All officers of volunteer regiments, on arriving,

will report to the commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary to their To insure the movements of troops more rapidly

than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all officers of independent regiments, in with and aid all officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding General.

"SIMON CAMERON, Servary of War."

CENERAL HEADOTALTRIS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADVIANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDER NO. SS.)

The above orders from the War Department are hereby promulgated.

In pursuance thereof the commandants of regiments and parts of regiments which have been mustered into

and parts of regiments which have been mustered into the service of the United States, under acceptances issued directly from the War Department, will report forthwith to the Commander in Crief, at No. 51 Walker street, in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander in Chief THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjt. General.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. Special Correspondent of The London Times.

THE DEPEAT AT MANASSAS. WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861. The army of the North is fairly moving at last, and all the contending voices of lawyers and disputants will speedily be silenced by the noise of the cannon. Let no one suppose that the war will be decided in one or two battles, or conclude from any present successes of the Federalists that they will not meet with stern opposition as they advance. The Confederates uniformly declared to me after their failure to take either Fancuil Hall or the Capitol, they would wait in Virginia and "eutlee" the Federals into certain myster ustraps, where they would be "destroyed to a man. There is great reliance placed on "masked batteries" in this war, and the country is favorable to their em in this war, and the country is favorable to their employment; out nothing can prove more completely the unsteady character of the troops than the reliance which is placed on the effects of such works, and, indeed, there is reason to think that there have been partie on both sides—at Great Bethel as well as at Laurel Bill. The telegraph is faster than the post, and all the lucubrations of to-day may be falsified by the deeds of to-morrow. The Senate and Congress are stilled in the Cauttel within the very learning of the sitting in the Capitol, within the very hearing of the guns and the sight of the smoke of the conflict which

s now raging in Virginia.

Senators and Congressmen are engaged in disputa consists and Congressmen are engaged in disputa-tions and speeches, while soldiers are working out the problem in their own way, and it is within the range of possibility that a disastrous battle may place the capital in the lands of the Confederates; and the news which has just come in that the latter have passed capital in the hands of the Confederates; and the news which has just come in that the latter have passed Bull itam, senself iver which dows into the Potomac below Alexandria, crossing the railroad from that place, is a proof that Fairfax Court-House was abandoned for a reason. It is stated that the Confederates have been repulsed by the 69th (Irish) Regiment and the 79th (Scotch) New York Volunteers, and as soon as this letter has been posted I shall proceed to the field of the remaining has now fairly commenced) and asor the campaign has now fairly commenced) and as-tism the facts. If the Confederates force the left of certain the facts. If the Confederates bare the left of MeDowell's army they will obtain possession of the line to Alexandria, and may endanger Washington itself. The design of Beauregard may have been to effect this very object white he engaged the bulk of the Federalists as Manussas Junction, which you must not confound with Managers Gap. The reports of guns were heard this morning in the direction of the Junc-tion, and it is probable that McDowell, advancing from entreville, ans met the enemy, prepared to dispute

Toler has mot with a severe check on the right and the adva ce of McDowell was very cautious, and be would not let his treors fall into the ambureades gainst which they have been especially forewarned. which to-morrow's news thust ont Let spectration, which to-morrow a news mass one strip, crase here, and let us examine the composition of the forces actually engaged with the Confederates. The head of the navalland military forces of the United States is the President, in theory and in the practice of appointments, but Lieut-Gen. Winfield Scott is States is the President But Lieut, Gen. Winfield Scott as of appointments, but Lieut, Gen. Winfield Scott as Commanding in Chael of the United States army. His staff consists of Lieut, Col. E. D. Townsend, Amistan Adoutant General, Chief of the Staff, Col. H. Van Ransselaer, A. D. C. (Volunteer); Lieut, Col. H. Van Ransselaer, A. D. C. (Volunteer); Lieut, Col. George W. Callan, Crates States Engineer, A. D. C.; Licat Cot. Edward Wright, United States Cavalry, A. D. G.; Liest Col. Schuyler Hamilton, Military

A. D. C.
Secretary
The subjoined general order gives the organization of the stall and or the several divisions of the array ander Brig-Gen. stellowell, now advancing into Virginia from the lines opposite Washington.

- GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

"HEADQUARTED DEFARMENT, N. E. VIRGINIA. (
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1901.)

Washington, July 8, 1801.

"Until atherwise ordered the following will be the organization of the troops in this Department.

"Administ General" Department.—Capt. James B. Pry. Ashiota Challenge Const. Camp -First Cleut H. W. Kingsbury, 5th Artitle

Major Cimence S. Brown, N. Y. State Mintes. Major Jacob Word-worth, N. Y. State Militia. Acting Inspector General-Major W. H. Wood, 15th In <sup>1.7</sup> Regimera — Mejor J. (J. Barnard; First Lieut F. P. Prime, Topographical Sugineers — Capt. A. W. Whipeler, First at Heavy L. Abrut, Second Licot. Haldimand S. Pottam. Quantum atthicts; Department. — Copi. O. H. Tillinghant, As-

Compensater.
Sobstatence Department.—Capt. H. P. Clarke, Commissary S besistores.

Needral Bepartment. - Surgion W. S. King; Assistant Suron Parist. Magnodes, prince Deviation.

Uninedico General Daulet Tyles, Competition Militia, com-

direction of the control of the cont

(Balvey): nath Ergula - Ce' J. R. Pichard er. Michigan Volun-genrandez: 2d Regiment Michigan Volunteers: 3d do.; Nessa housts: 10 do. New York

Cavairy, Companies of and C. Company of Artiflery (Light Bettery).

Second Brigade.—Col. A. E. Burnaide, Bloods island Volumberts, communicality has beginnent Honds Island Volumberts, communicality of Light Artiflery 2d Broods Island Regiment, 2d Groots Battery of Light Artiflery 2d Broods Island Regiment.

"Town Dursians.

"Col. S. P. Leintzeiman, Lith Infantry, communication, Col. W. B. Free dim. 12th Infantry, communication, 2d B. Regiment Pernaylyants Billitis. Sh Engineer Massachusetts Sultitat 1st Regiment Minnesecta Volumberts, Company E. Ed Cavalry, Company I. In Artiflery (Light Battary).

"Second Brigade.—Gol. O. B. Wilsox, Michigan Volunteess.

Third Brigade -Cel. O. O. Howard, Make Volunteers, com-" RESERVE.

BRESERVE.

\*\*Forger's Division.\*

\*\*Relation Tillunyon, New Jersey MiPris, commanding.

\*\*Lot of the Forgine See Jersey Militie, three moults

Veinut-see, Int. It had beginnents three years Voinut-sers.

\*\*Perry Division.\*

\*\*Con D. S. Miller, 2d Infantry, commanding.

\*\*First Breader-Cot. Hischen, New York Vehindsers, perinal-fine. Pith and 25th Regiment New York Volunteers. Gathal Higher Cot. Blacks, New York Volunteers, commanding. Pith, 18th. And Regiment New York Volunteers, commanding. Bith, 18th. Alst. and Rid Regiments New York Volunteers, commanding. Bith, 18th. Alst. and Rid Regiments New York Volunteers, commanding. Bith, 18th. Alst. and Rid Regiments New York Volunteers, Commanding. Bith, 18th. Alst. and Rid Regiments New York Volunteers, Commanding. Bith, 18th. Alst. and Rid Regiments New York Volunteers, Commanding. Bith, 18th. Alst. and Rid Regiments New York Volunteers, Second Regiments Of Regiments New York Volunteers, Commanding. Bith, 18th. Alst. Alst. Algulant-Coveral.

\*\*Score charges have been made since this order was published, and the Corps has been strugglished by the accession of two regular field-outteries. The effective strength of the infantry under Aladowell, may be taken at 30,000 and there are about sixty field-pleers at his dispersal, and a force of about ten squadrons of cavalry.

The following is an approximation to the number of for. McClellan a division in Western Virginia, with heir positions previous to the late action. The nu-nerical strength of his command is near 25,000, nearly

Ma) re-lien Medicelas and Brile, Gens. Revecusas and Schleich.

—3d Ohio Veinnibeers, Co. J. H., Marrowa, 4th do., Col. Lorin,
Andrews, fall do. Col. Booley; Ph. do., Col. R. L., 8teCook; Bild,
do., Col. W. H., Lytle 14th do., Col. J. B., Scondman 17th do.,
Col. J. M., Comest, 18th do., Col. J. B., Stanley; Ph. do., Col.
Samuel Bratty, 20th do., Col. Thomas Mortan, 8th Indiana, Volvolteers, Col. W. P. Benton, 2th do., Col. R. M. Mitroy, 18th do.,
Col. M. D. Marson, 18th do., Col. G. D. Waper; Chicago Dragoors, Capt. W. Bahar, College Statutes Billes, Capt. W. Starpies, Coldwaters, Artifley, Michigen, Gent. T. W., Colly Chicago
Cavalny, Capt. Barker, Physic, Artiflery, Capt. Howe.

—At Cheat, diver.—Each chio Volunteurs, Col. G. W. Ardrews, 18th Ohio Volunteurs, Col. J. Irvine; 1st Virginia Uzion
Volunteurs, Col. ——

"At Clarkshargh. Ta Virgiria Union Volunteers, Col.—; di Virgiria Union Volunteers, Col.—; Cimennaud Rover Dragons, Capt. W. H. Stevens, "At Grathon, Headquarters of Brig Cien. Hill.—7th Irdiana clambeers, Col. E. Dumant; Tropp of Horse, Col.——; Region Artillety from Kansas, Col.——; Compact, It th Artillery, Lient. Word; Eath Chio Volunteers, Col. W. F. Smith; 5th Nav Volunteers, Col. Duming. of Word, Inn Ghia volunteers, Col. W. F. Santa, Sale Volunteers, Col. Duming.

Philippi—Brig. Gen. Phili.—Sth Indiana Volunteers, Cel.

Along Railroad from Parkersburg to Grafton. -22d Ohio Vol-

unteers, Col. W. E. Climore.

"Generalise—Th Ohio, Col. E. B. Tyler.

"Rapley—That Ohio Volunteers, Col. J. S. Norten,

"En roure by the Kanawha—Brig Gen. Cox.—Sh Ohio Volunteers, Col. Du Pay, 12th Ohio Vonteers, Col. J. W. Lowe,
lat Kertneky Volunteers, Col. W. Woodraff; 2d Kentucky Volunteers, Col. W. G. Terrell.

"En route—Talh Indiana Volunteers, Col. J. C. Sollivan;
14th Indiana Volunteers, Col. N. Kimball; 17th Indiana Volunteers, Col. Played!."

14th Indian Volunteers, Col. N. Kimball; 17th Indiana Volunteers, Col. Placeal.

The division under Gen. Patterson is about 22,000 strong, and has three batteries of actillery attached to it; and Gen. Mensfield, who commands the army of Washington and the reserve watching the Capitol, has under him a corps of 16,000 men almost exclusively volunteers; Gen. McDowell has also left a strong guard in his intrenchments along the right bank of the Potomac, guarding the bridges and covering the roads to Alexandria, Fairfux, and Falls Church. The division in military occupation of Maryland under Gen. Banks, most of which is concentrated in and around Baltimore, consists of 7,400 men, with some field guns. The corps at Fortress Mouroe and Hampton, under Gen. Batter, is 11,000 strong, with two field batteries, some guns of position, and the fortress itself in hand. Gen. Lyon, who is operating in Missouri with marked success, has about 6,500 men. Gen. Prentiss at Cairo commands a division of 6,000 men and two field batteries. There are beside these forces many regiments cries. There are beside these forces many regiments ganized and actually in the field. The army under the command of Gen. Benuregard at Manussus Juncorganized and actually in the field. The army under the command of Gen. Beauregard at Manassas Junction is estimated at 60,000, but that must include the reserves, and a portion of the force in the intrenchments along the road to Richmend, in the immediate neighborhood of which there is a corps of 15,000 men. At Norfolk there are 15,000 or 20,000, at Acquai Creek

8,000 to 2,000, and Johnston's corps is estimated at 10,000, swollen by the debris of the defeated column. The railways from the South are open to the Confederates, and they can collect their troops rapidly, so that it is not at all beyond the reach of probability that they can collect 150,000 or 160,000 men in Virginia and the state. ple whom we met looked most blackly under their

that they can collect 150,000 or 160,000 men in Virginia, if that number is not now setually in the State. In cavalry they have a superiority, but the country is not favorable for their operations till the armies approach Richmond. In field artillery they are not so well provided as the Federalists. They have, however, a great number of heavy batteries and guns of position at their disposal. Food is plentiful in their camps; the harvest is coming in. In general equipments and ammunition the Federalists have a considerable advantage. In discipline there is not much difference, perhaps, in the bulk of the volunteers on both sides, but the United States forces have the benefit of the example and presence of the regular army, the privates of which have remained faithful to the towernment. If we are to judge from what may be seen in ment. If we are to judge from what may be seen in Washington there are manerats sujets in abundance among the United States troops.

ameng the United States troops.

The various foreign Ministers have been so much persecuted by soldiers coming to their houses and asking for help, that sentries were ordered to be put at their doors. Lord Lyons, however, did not acquissee in the propriety of the step, and in lieu of that means of defense against demands for money, a document called "a safeguard" has been furnished to the domestics at the various legations, in which applicants are informed that they are liable to the penalty of death for making such solicitations. Gen. McDowell writes in his dispatch from Fairfax Court-House: "I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The In his dispatch from Fairfax Count-House: "I am dis-tressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pil-laging, which, however soon checked, distressed us all greatly." What will take place at the close of a narrily contested action in the front of populous towns-and villages? The vast majority of the seleiers are very well behaved, but it will require severe put ish-ment to deter the avildismosal from including in all ment to deter the evil-disposed from indulging in all

the license of war.

The energy displayed in farnishing the great army in the field with transport and ambulances is very great, and I have been surprised to see the rapidity with which wegons and excellent field hospitals and sick carts have been constructed and forwarded by the sick carts have been constructed and forwarded by the contractors. The corps in Virginia under McDowell may be considered fit to make a campaign in all respects so far as those essentials are concerned, and the Government is rapidly purchasing horses and nules which are not inferior to those used in any army in the world. These few lines must suffice tilt the dispatch of the wail on Wednesday.

in the world. These few lines must suffice till the dispatch of the mail on Wednesday.

Juny 22.—I sit down to give an account—not of the action yesterday, but of what I saw with my own eyes, hitherto not often deceived, and of what I heard with my own ears, which in this country are not so much to be trusted. Let me, however, express an opinion as to the affair of yesterday. In the first place, the repulse of the Federalists, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatever beyond the mere failure—which period early was of greater consciuence than it was in dislitary sense—but for the disgraceful conduct of the 4roops. The retreat on their lines at Centraville seems to have ended in a cowardly rout—a miserable, causeless panic. Such sendadous behavior on the part of soldiers I abould have considered impossible, as with some experience of camps and armies I have never even in alarms among camp followers seen the like of it. How far the diorganization of the troops extended I know not; but it was complete in the instance of more than one regiment. Westlington this morning is crowded with soldiers without officers, who have fied from Centrebut it was complete in the instance of more than one regiment. Westington this morning is crowded with solidiers without officers, who have fied from Centreville, and with "three months' men," who are going home from the face of the enemy on the expiration of their term of collistment. The streets, in spite of the rain, are crowded by people with anxious faces, and groups of wavering politicians are assembled at the cortiers, in the notel passages, and the bars. If in the present state of the troops the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, turning the works at Arlington, the Capitol might fall into their bands. Delay may place that event out of the range of probability.

The North will, no doubt, receiver the shock. Hithesto, she has only and, "Go and fight for the Union". The South has exclaimed, "Let us light for our

The South has exchanned, "Let us fight for our tights." The North must put its best men into the battle, or she will inevitably full before the energy. the personal hatred, and the superior fighting power of her antagonist. In my setters, as in my conversa-tion, I have endeavored to show that the ask which the Unionists have set themselves is one of no ordinary the Unionsis BAC set interestee is accounted by the difficulty; but in the state of arrogance and superdiagus confidence, either real or affected to conceal a sense of weathers, one might as well have preached to the fyramid of Cheops. Indeed, one may form some sooi is of the condition of the public mind by observing that journals conducted avowedly by near of disgraceful personal character—the be-whipfed, and be-kicked, ful personal character—the be-whippled, and be-sicked, and anceogetized parishs of society in New-York—are, nevertheless, in the very midst of repulse and defeat, permitted to indulge in ridiculous rhodomontade toward the nations of Europe, and to move our laughter by importently mallignant attacks on "our rotten old monarchy," while the stones of their bran-new Republic are timbling about their cars. It will be amusing theorems the charge of tose, for we can afford to observe and to be amused at the same time.

On Saturday night I resolved to proceed to Gen. McDowell's purp, as it was obvious to me that the re-

On Saturday hight I restred to proceed to Gen-McDowell's army, as it was obvious to me that the re-pulse at Bull Ron and the orders of the General di-rected against the excesses of his soldiery indicated serious defects in his army—not more serious, however, than I had reason to believe existed. How to get out was the difficulty. The rumors of great diaster and repulse had spread through the city. The livery-stable keepers, with one exception, refaced to send out horses to the scene of action—at least, the exception told me to the scene of action—at least, the exception teld me so. Schators and Congressmen were going to make a day of it, and a I the vehicles and horses that could be procured were in requisition for the scene of action, his cariority was aroused by the story that McDowell at been accually ordered to make as attack on Ma-reas, and that Gen. Scott had given him till 12 o'clock to be master of Benuregard's lines. If Gen. Scott or-dered the attack at all I venture to say he was merely the mouthpiece of the more violent civilians of the Govthe mouthpiece of the more violent civilians of the Government, who mistake intensity of feeling for military strength. The consequences of the little skirmish at Boll Run, ending in the repulse of the Federalists, were much exaggerated, and their fosses were put down at any figures the fancy of the individual item who was speaking auggested. "I can assure you. Sir, that the troops had both killed and wounded: I know it. I went off to the headquarters, and there Gen. Scott's Aid informed me that Gen. McDowell's official report gave 6 killed and 37 wounded. The livery keepers stack to the 1,500 or 2,000. The greater the number hers december, the higher the tariff for the hire of quadrupeds. All I could do was to get a kind or cabridet, with a cent in front for the driver, to which a pole was affixed for two borses, at a Derby-day price, and a strong led-All I could do was to get a kind of cabriolet, with a cost in front for the driver, to which a pole was affixed for two borses, at a Derby-day price, and a strong led-horse, which Indian experiences have induced me always to rely upon in the neighborhood of uncertain lighting. I had to enter into an agreement with the owner to pay him for horses and buggy if they were "captured or injured by the enemy," and though I smiled at his precastions, they proved not quite uncressomable. The master made no provision for indemnity in the case of injury to the driver, or the colored boy who rode the saddle-horse. When I spoke with officers at Gen. Scott's headquarters of the expedition, it struck me they were not at all sanguine about the result of the day, and one of them said as much as induced me to think he would advise me to remain in the city if he did not take it for granted it was part of my duty to go to the scene of action. An English gentleman who accompanied ne was strongly dissuated from going by a colonel of cavalry on the staff, because, he said, "the troops are green, and no one can tell what may happen." But my friend got his pass from Gen. Scott, who was taking the whole affair of Bull Run and the pressure of the increase's work with perfect ealm, and we started on Sunday morning—not so early as we ought, perhaps, which was none of my fault—for Centreville, distant about 25 miles south-weet of Washing. ought, perhaps, which was none of my fault—for Centreville, distant about 25 miles south-west of Washington. I purposed starting in the beautiful moschlight, so as to arrive at McDowell's camp in the early dawn, but the aides could not or would not give as the countersign over the Long Bridge, and without it no one could get acroes until after 5 o'clock in the morning. When McDowell moved away he took so many of the troops about Arlington that the camps and forts are rather demaded of men. I do not give, as may be observed, the names of regiments, unless in special cases—first, because they possess little interest, I conceive, for those in Europe who read these letters; and secondily, because there is an exceedingly complex system—at least to a foreigner—of noingly complex system—at least to a foreigner—of no-menclature in the forces, and one may make a mistake between a regiment of volunteers and a regiment of State milita of the same number, or even of regulars in the lower figures. The soldiers lounging about the forts and over the Long Bridge across the Potemac were an toxecodingly nukempt. "loging" set of felforts and over the Long Bridge across the Potomac were an fexceedingly nokempt, "loating" set of fellows, who handed their firelocks like pitchforks and syndes, and I doubt if some of those who read or tried to read our papers wolld understand them, as they certainly did not speak English. The Americans possess excellent working materials, however, and I have had occasion repeatedly to remark the rapidity and skill with which they construct earthworks. At the Virginia side of the Long Bridge there is now a very strong teta de post, supported by the regular redoubt on the hill over the rona. These works did not appear to be strongly held, but it is possible men were in the tents near at hand, deserted though they seemed, and at all events reenforcements could be speedily poured in if necessary.

ple whom we met looked most blackly under their brows at the supposed Abolitionists. This portion of Virginia is well wooded, and undulating in beavy, regular waves of field and forest; but the roads are deeply cut, and filled with loose stones, very disagrecable to ride or drive over. The houses are of wood, with the usual negro huts adjusting them, and the specimens of the race which I saw were well-dressed, and not ill-looking. On turning into one of the roads which leads to Fairfax Court-House, and to Centreville beyond it, the distant acound of cunnor reached us. That must have been about 94 a. m. It never ceased all day; at least, whenever the ratte of the gig ceased, the bouming of cannon rolled through the woods on our ears. One man said it began at 2 o'clock, but the pickets told us it had really become continuous about 71 or 3 o'clock. In a few minutes afterward, a body of men appeared on the road, with their backs toward Gentreville, and their faces toward Alexandria. Their march was so disorderly that I could not have believed they were soldiers in an enemy's country, for Virinia hereabout is certainly so, but for their arms and uniform. It soon appeared that there was no less than an entire regiment marcing away, singly or in small knots of two or three, extending for some three or four nules along the road. A Babel of tongues rose from them, and they were all in good spirits, but with an air about them I could not understand. Dismounting at a stream, where a group of thirsty men were drinking and halting in the shade, I asked in officer "Where are your men going, Sir" well, we re going home. Sir, I reckon, to Pennsylvania." It was the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was on its march, as I learned from the men. "I suppose there is severe work going on behind you, judaing from the firing?" "Well, I reckon, to Pennsylvania." It was the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was on its march, as I learned from the men. "I suppose there is severe work going on behind you, judaing from the firing?" "Well, we on the very morning of an action, and on the frame of mind of the men, who would have shouted till they were house about their beloved Union—possibly have hunted down any poor creature who expressed a belief that it was not the very quintessence of everything great and good in government and glorious and omnipotent in arms—coolly furning their backs on it when in its utmost peril, because the letter of their engagement bound them no further. Perhaps the 4th Pennsylvania were right, but let us bear no more of the excellence of three months service volunteers. And so we left them. The road was devious and difficult. There were few persons on their way, for most of the Senators and Congressmen were on before us. Some few commissatiat wagoos were avertaken at intervals. Wherever there was a house by the roadside the negroes were listening to the firing. All at once a terrific object appeared in the wood above the trees—the dome of a church or public building, apparently suffering from the shocks of an earthquake, and beaving to and fro in the most violent manner. In much doubt we approached as well as the horses minds would let us, and discovered that the atrange thing was an inflated buildon attached to a car and wagon, which was on its way to enable Gen. McDowell to reconnoitre the position be was then engaged in attacking—just a day too late. The operators and attendants swore as horribiy as Anna's warriors in Flanders, but they could in t curse down the trees, and so the bellious seems likely to fall into the hands of the the Confeterates. About 11 o'clock we began to enter on the disputed territory which had just been abandoned by the Secessionie's to the Federalists in front of Fairfax Court-House. It is not too much to say that the works thrown up across the road were shauts and makelelieves, and that the Confederates never intended to Secessioners to the recentarists in those of readCourt-House. It is not too much to say that the works
thrown up across the road were shans and makebelieves, and that the Confederates never intended to
occupy the position at all, but sought to here on the
Federalists to Manassas, where they were prepared to meet them. Had it been otherwise the earthworks would have been of a different character, and
the troops would have bed frequency and tents,
instead of bivouch buts of branches of trees. Of course
the troops of the enemy did not wish to be out off, and
so they had out down trees to place across the road,
and put some field-pieces in their earthworks to command it. On no side could Richmond be so well defended. The Confederates had it much at heart to induce their enemy to come to the strongest place and
attack them, and they sacceeded in doing so. But, if
the troops behaved as ill in other places as they did at
Manassus, the Federalists could not have been successful in any attack whatever. In order that the cessful in any attack whatever. In order that the preparations at Manassas may be understood, and that Gen. Beauregard, of whose character I gave some hint at Charleston, may be known at home as regards his fitness for his work, above all as an officer of artillery and of skill in working it in field or in position, let me insert a description of the place and of the man from a

and of skill in working it in field or in position, lot me insert a description of the place and of the man from a Southern paper:

"This place still continues the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. These are many indications of an iscended forward movement, the hetter to invite the enemy to an engagement, but the work of forthication still continues. By nature the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole state. About half way between the eastern spur of the Photomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole state. About half way between the eastern spur of the Photomac below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly that there is a seriety a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches of toward the head-waters of the Occount, through a wooden country, which is easily made impossable by the failing of trees. The left is a rolling suble land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rough and so rougard that it is a defense to itself. The key to the warde position, in fact, is precisely that point which Gen. Beauregard close for inscenter, and which he has fortified as strongly that, in the opinion of mile, nearly equidistant from each other, in front of which he a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is puscible only at two points, and those through gorges which Somen can deficial against a whole army. It was at one of these points and those through gorges which Somen can deficial against a whole army. It was at one of these many and the hand only one company of inflantry to support we so soot as smally under the protection of our gum as it we had been in a lot of the ampliest diocensions. Of the fortifications properly the authority to support and of forts amone two miles in extent, zigag in form, with angles, with here are a sufficiently precise deep of the properly be content, each of your properly be will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of furts some two miles in extent, zigag in form, with angles, culiests, bastions, casemates, and everything that properly belows to works of this kind. The strength and advantages of this peation at Manasoas are very morb increased by the fact that It miles further on is a position of similar formation, while the country between its admirably adapted to the subsistence and intrachment of troops in numbers as large as they can easily be maneavered on the real battle-field. Water is good and abundant forage such as is everywhere found in the rich farming districts of Virginis, and the communication with all parts of the country easy. Force, overlooking an extensive plant, watered by mountain streams which ultimately find their way to the Potomac, and divided into verdant fields of wheat, and eath, and corn, pasture and meadow, are the head-quarters of the aisuanted forces of the Army of the Potomac. They are Such Carolindans, Louisianines, Aldonmians Mississippians, and Virgininans, for the meat part, the first two, singular-enough, being is treat, and that they will keep it their if feedoes at home may rest assumed. Never have I seem a finer body of meamon who were more obedient to discipline, or breathed a more self-secrificher patrictism. As might be expected from the skill with which in has chosen his position, and the system with which in his chosen his position, and the system with which is has chosen his position, and the system with which is has chosen his position, and the system with which is has chosen his position, and the system with which he has chosen his position, and the system with which he has chosen his men, General Beautograd is very popular here. I doubt if Naponous himself had more the non-visite policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here in the plant or a single nave of a regiment before it is make, and then only the colonel and his men three who van the sail very here, and from them you can make a rough estimate

It was noon when we arrived at Fairfax Court House—a poor village of some 30 or 40 straggling wooden and brick houses, deriving its name from the building in which the Circuit Court of the county is held, I believe, and looking the reverse of flourishing—and one may remark, obiter, that the State of this part and one may remark, obiter, that the State of this part of Virginia cannot be very prosperous, instanuen as there was not a village along the read up to this point, and no shops or depois, only one mill, one blacksmith and wheelwright. The village was held by a part of the reserve of McDowell's force, possibly 1,000 strong. The inhabitants were, if eyes spoke trath, Secessionists to a man, women, and child, and even the negroes looked extra black, as if they did not even the negroes looked extra black, as if they did not even the negroes looked extra black, as if they did not even the head being fought for. A short way beyond this village, Germantown, the scene of the recent excesses of the Federalists, afforded evidence in its blackened ruins that Gen. McDowell's censure was more than needed. Let me

town, the scene of the recent excesses of the Federalists, afforded evidence in its blackened ruins that Gen. McDowell's censure was more than needed. Let me interpolate it if it be only to show that Gen. Beauregard and his rival are at least equal in point of literary power as masters of the English tongue:

"Heaventauteres Department of Virginia, I Fairfax Cours-House, Joly 13.

"General Commanding finds to necessary to reiterate his orders for the prose valion of the property of the inhabitants of the district occupied by the troops under his command. Herely had we arrived at this place, when, to the horse of every right-minded person, several houses were troken open, and others were in flames, by the act of some of those who, it has been the boast of the loyal, came here to pretect the oppressed and free the country from the domination of a hated party. The property of this people is at the murry of troops who, we rightly say, are the most intelligent, best educated, and most law-shiding of any that ever were under arms. But do not, therefore, the acts of yesterday cash the deepest stain upon them I it was claimed by some that the particular corputers to engaged in these acts. This is of but little moments were not engaged in these acts. This is of but little moments are not found out, we are all allike disgraced. Commanders of regiments will select a commissioned officer as a ortust shall, and ten men as pointe force uniter him, from deprendations, will be done and a pointe force mixing the slightest depredation, killing pigs or pointer, at tempassing on the property of the lohabitanes, will be done to them will be sent them to the Alexandria Jail. It is again ordered that and one shall enter the same without premises and propriety as if they were at took own homes. They are here and propriety as if they were at took own homes. They are here to here with the manner of the country, not to judge and points to unatered and the country, not to judge and points to manner and one and the country, not to judge an

See Ehrbit Page.